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tolerably moderate advance on the original wholesale cost, for her kind and disinterested trouble, on balancing her accounts, she had only to debit herself with having expended fourpence on this dark and conspicuous monument of the country mansions of the age, and her own economy—the profits on the workmen's wages. During the residence of this family, the Benedictine walls were repaired, and converted into a chapel. But in the revolution under William, the Archdeacons were attainted,

the estate was forfeited, it changed hands, and is now, by the marriage of the two heiresses, the joint property of Lords Longford and De Vesci. The parish is tithe and cess free, and unconnected with any neighbouring church or chapelry. In 1831, these noblemen, with a spirit worthy of remembrance, and much to be emulated, endowed Monkstown as a vicarage, and assisted by their contributions in the erection of the new and chastely designed church.



Monkstown Church.

Of late years, the woods planted by Mr. Shaw have added many beauties to the natural picturesque situation of this retreat. Its convenient distance from Cork, the peaceful character of its scenery, the moving picture of the river and the tides, the roads of Bally Bricken, fringing its shores with foliage to the water's edge, the incessant variety of the views of Cove harbour from every point, the changeful hues of the sunsets, the numerous shores and rising grounds studded with cottages and houses, and the picturesque repose which invests its romantic glen or undulating hills, have made it the favourite resort, during the summer months, of numbers of the gentry from Cork, and the surrounding country.

The erection of the present church and establishment of a resident minister, in 1831, is producing its natural consequences, the increase and permanent residence of many respectable families. A new and magnificent road has been designed by Robert Thom, Esq. the owner of the castle and grounds, which winding around the base of all the sloping and wooded hills, and four feet only above the highest tides, will unite Cork, Passage, Monkstown, Carigaline, and Kinsale, by one uniform level; and thus open and improve a large extent of country. If this line is adopted its beauty will only be exceeded by the new road at Killarney; and the public will enjoy a combination of great utility and general benefit conferred on a large agri-

cultural district, with a constant panorama of delightful scenery. In addition to this prospective advantage, the visitors of Monkstown have had a new road opened to them by the spirited erections of Wm. Daltera, Esq. which gradually declines from the summit of the hill, and gently slopes its way downwards amid the trees which close the sides of the glen. The views from every point of this arduous undertaking are delightfully varied and surprising. It affords a very easy ascent to that which was before very difficult, and has added many advantages to those which as a watering place it before possessed.

ANCIENT IRISH LITERATURE.

CORMAC'S GLOSSARY.

(Concluded from page 27.)

Under the word *Ana*, which he explains *ḡtaḡa beca ḡtḡḡ ḡḡḡ na tḡḡḡatḡḡ, acoḡ ba do an-ḡat ḡadḡḡ mḡḡca*, "small vessels which were at wells, frequently of silver," he quotes a Rann composed by *Mac da Cerda*, on Knock Raffan.

"*An Raḡ mōḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡam ḡḡ
a m-ḡḡ tḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ an ḡḡḡ*

ba bñd gajñ çajlle lojñce
Im Rač fjačac mje Wojñce.

"This great Rath on which I am,
Where there is a spring under a glittering an;
Sweet the warbling of the blackbird
About the Rath of Fiach, the son of Monca."

Knock Raffan is situated on the river Suire, in the County of Tipperary; it was the royal seat of the Kings of Eoganacht Raffan, and afterwards the estate of the O'Sullivans. A very remarkable moat remains there to this day. †

Keating, in the reign of Cormac Mac Art, says, that Fiacha Muilleathan held his residence at Rath Rathfomn.

Ledwich (2d Ed. pp. 277, 278.) says, that Rath is a Teutonic word, not Irish, and that all these earthen forts were constructed by the Danes.

To show that Ledwich is mistaken in his view of Irish forts, I shall set down a few authorities which prove that Rath is an Irish word, and that the Irish, or Gaoidil, had constructed Rath before the Danes made any descent upon their island.

Adamnan, Abbot of Hy, who was born in 624,* translates Rath-mor, a Rath situated on a hill in the island of Hy, into the Latin *Munitio Magna*.—Adamnan, Vita Columbæ, Lib. II. c. 4.—O'Donnell, Vita Columbæ, Lib. II. § 6.

This shows that Rath is an Irish word, and that it was used before the time of the Danes. I know, however, that if this passage were pointed out to Ledwich, he would sooner deny the authenticity of Adamnan's work, than give up his favourite theory.

The following quotation from the Book of Armagh, an undoubted MS. of the 7th century, should convince any rational inquirer, that the ancient Irish had constructed Rath before the invasion of the Danes.

"Alia vero vice Sanctus requiescens Patricius in die Dominica Suprà mare juxta Salseginem quod est ad aquilonalem plagam a collo Bovis [Drumboe] distans non magno vice spatio audivit sonum intemperatum gentilium in die Dominica laborantium facientium Rath," &c.—Betham's Antiquarian Researches, Vol. II. Appendix, p. xi.

Cormac, in this Glossary, explains Rath, by Baile, which is generally translated, a Town; (Oppidum by Usher Primordia, p. 861.) but it can be proved that Baile, signified also, "a military station,†" and the mansion seat of an Irish chieftain.

The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, quoted by Primate Ussher, Primordia, p. 844, says, that St. Patrick set out from Inver Deo, to a certain castle near the sea, called Raith-Inbheir—"ad quoddam Castellum prope mare positum nomine Raith-inbheir."

The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, (Tr. Th. p. 182.) states, that the apostle of Ireland founded a church at Rathmuadhain, (now Rathmoane, in the County of Antrim.)

Keating, speaking of the Rath of Croghan, has the following curious words:—

"Do tjoñygnad an rjn an Rač lejr an u-žam-anrujð o jorñur domñajñ. azur do rjneadar clojðe na rata rjn Eocada j n-aon lo. Do rjnead fojñgñom jañ rjn jñte."

* Žejñ Admñajn Ab h-je.—Annals of Tighearnach, A.D. 624, and Chronicon Scotorum.

† A.D. 1652. Sluaž le h-ua nDomñajñ co Rata mje ujlðjñ dañ žabað lejr Inñre an ločajñ ajñ a rajð çajñlean çñann azur daññzean majč qž mac ujlðjñ, azur O'Domajñl d'fagžajñ an Baile rjn, jañ na žabajñ, ac O'Cačajñ.

O'Donnell made an incursion into the Routej M'Quillan's territory, and took the Loughan island, on which M'Quillan had a 'castle of wood' and a good fastness. O'Donnell, after having taken this BAILE, (military post,) gave it up to O'Cahan."

"The Rath was then commenced by the Gamanradians of Errus Domnan, and they made the mound of this Rath of Eochy, in one day. A mansion afterwards was erected within it."

At the beginning of a fragment of the Brehon Laws, formerly in the possession of Sir John Seabright, Bart., but now in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, is the following remark in the hand-writing of Thaddæus Roddy, a gentleman well skilled in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and a profound Irish Scholar.

"As for the forts" (being) "called Danes' Forts, it is a vulgar error; for these forts called Rath, were entrenchments made by the Irish about their houses, for we had no stone houses in Ireland till after St. Patrick's coming, A. Christi, 432, the fifth of the reign of Laogary Mac Neill, and then we began to build churches of stone; so that all our kings, gentry, &c. had such Rath about their houses; witness, Tarah Rath, where the Kings of Ireland lived, Rath Crogan," &c.

Tigernach, a historian whose veracity Ledwich never questions, makes mention of several Rath before the Danes:—

"A.D. 161. bñearal mac bñujñ regnat a n-čamajñ annis xix. qui loch lojğh subintravit, cujus conjux Mor (aben jry) adbath dja čumajğ a quo nominatur Rajč mor Mujže lñe."

"Breasal, the son of Brian, reigns in Emania, nineteen years; when he was drowned in Loch Laighe, (Larne Lough,) whose spouse, Mora, died of grief for his death. From her RATHMÓR, in Moylinny, is named.

This Rath was situated in the Parish of Antrim, County of Antrim, and was burned by Lord Edward Bruce, A.D. 1315:—

"R'o lojğž rajčh mor Mujže lñe."

"He burned Rath-mor of Moylinny."

Annals Four Masters, ad. ann. 1315.

Beaufort says, that Rath-mor Muighe line, is the present Coleraine, which shows how little he was acquainted with Irish topography, or with the sources from which genuine information on the subject can be obtained.

Ledwich is clearly wrong when he asserts that all these Rath were constructed by the Danes; giving us, without proof or authority, his own conjectures for the Antiquities of Ireland, with which, as being ignorant of the language, he was unqualified to meddle.

To return to Cormac:—

Under the word Rčžabajñ, which is a Law term and means Re-taking, he refers to the Seanchus Mór as his authority:—

"Ležjð an rencar mán," "read the Seanchus mor."

"Aunarc .j. narc aue .j. or-narc no bñd jm cluajajb na naeñclann."

Aunarc, i. e. nasc aue, (an ear-ring or chain,) i. e. a golden nose, which the nobility wear in their ears.

J. O'DONOVAN.

SIMPLE SCIENCE.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—CHEMISTRY, &c.

As it is our intention, from time to time, to treat on subjects which will at once afford information and amusement to a large portion of our readers—on subjects, with which in fact, all should be acquainted—in order to render intelligible to all the observations we may have occasion to make, we have deemed it necessary to give the following general definition of such terms as may be likely to occur; and we feel assured that those of our readers who may already be well informed upon these subjects, will see the propriety of our thus commencing at first principles—when they recollect for a moment, the very general ignorance which prevails in many classes of the community, concerning even such commonplace concerns as the air we breathe—the gases by which we are surrounded—or the formation of the simplest substances